

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF REGIONAL ANATOMY.** By E. B. Jamison, M.D.

Edinburgh : E. & S. Livingstone, 1936. Upper and Lower Limbs. 7s. 6d. each.

Dr. E. B. Jamison, of Edinburgh University, some months ago published a series of Illustrations of Regional Anatomy of the human body, exclusive of the limbs. This Journal, in reviewing this work, expressed regret that the limbs had not been included in what was otherwise an admirable work. This defect has now been remedied by the present publication of two new parts to illustrate their dissection. We can add nothing further to our notice of the first issued parts, that they are clear and readily understood, as well as being extremely accurate, as all Dr. Jamison's work is. The illustrations should have as an extensive circulation amongst students as the other parts have enjoyed, and will form an invaluable help in revision, and in the evening study of anatomy away from the dissecting-room.

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**TEXTBOOK OF MEDICINE.** Edited by J. J. Conybeare. Third Edition.

Edinburgh : E. & S. Livingstone, 1936. pp. 1027; figs. 24. Price 21s.

Dr. Conybeare is to be congratulated on the appearance of the third edition of his "Textbook of Medicine," and once again on the fine team of contributors he has picked. Two new members have been added—Dr. P. M. F. Bishop, clinical endocrinologist to Guy's Hospital, and Dr. W. D. W. Brooks, of St. Mary's Hospital.

The book is a textbook in medicine for students, and is produced on similar lines to the two preceding editions, but there are numerous new articles. A completely new section on Renal Disease, by Dr. A. A. Osman, is one of the features. Such comparatively new terms as "extra-renal azotæmia" and "pre-renal deviation" are fully explained, and appear to have a genuine claim to a place in medical textbooks. In the new article on "Functional Disorders of the Stomach," most of the nervous symptoms referable to the upper abdomen are described. The portion on "Anorexia Nervosa," however, is poor, and the essential features are omitted.

The article on "Tuberculosis" deserves mention, for its completeness and clarity. It has been considerably altered, but all to the benefit of the reader.

This review would not be complete without mention of the illustrations. The radiograms, twenty-four in number, reach the highest possible standard, and are an indispensable addition to the modern textbook. The twenty-five other illustrations are of equal standard, and are carefully chosen to suit the letterpress.

This up-to-date volume can be recommended with confidence to the student and practitioner as a volume containing the essentials in diagnosis and most of the details in treatment.

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**BRITISH MASTERS OF MEDICINE.** By Sir D'Arcy Power. London : Baillière,

Tindall & Cox, 1936. pp. 242; figs. 32. Price 7s. 6d.

This admirably written book by Sir D'Arcy Power is based on a series of articles published in the "Medical Press and Circular" during the years 1934-5. These articles were of such excellence that it seemed a pity to allow them to sink into oblivion, which is the fate of most contributions of their kind in periodical literature, and the present volume is the outcome of this view. The "Masters of Medicine" reviewed are limited to those who worked in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and they include nearly all those who have left behind them marks on the history of medicine. They begin with William Harvey and end with Ernest H. Starling. But it seems a pity that Sir D'Arcy did not attempt to render his account of them more complete. Surely Abraham Colles of Dublin, whose name is familiar to every student of anatomy and surgery by the association of his name with certain layers of fascia and of a certain fracture of the lower end of the radius, might have been included, as well as Sir Dominic Corrigan, also of Dublin, whose name every student of medicine has heard associated with a certain form of pulse beat, and Robert Graves of Armagh, whose name is incorporated with Graves's disease, and Henry MacCormac, whose book, published in Leipzig in 1855, initiated the open-air treatment of tuberculosis. It is hoped, when a second edition of this book is required, that these defects in its otherwise excellency will be repaired.